

FORT GIBSON LAKE
GRAND (NEOSHO) RIVER, OKLAHOMA

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
TO
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 12B
MASTER PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
TULSA DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OKLAHOMA
1996

FORT GIBSON LAKE
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I	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOATING STRUCTURES
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**SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FORT GIBSON LAKE, OKLAHOMA**

I - INTRODUCTION

1-01. Purpose. The purpose of this Appendix is to establish policy and guidance for the protection of desirable environmental characteristics of the lake and restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred through private exclusive use.

1-02. Authority. Authority for administering this policy is granted under Public Laws 86-717 and 87-874 which charge the Chief of Engineers with the exercise of good conservation practices which promote recreation and with the operation and maintenance of water resource projects in the public interest.

1-03. References.

a. Section 4, 1944 Flood Control Act, as amended (16 USC 460d).

b. The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1894, as amended and

supplemented (33 USC 1).

c. Section 10, River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 USC 403).

d. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321. et seq.).

e. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665; 80 Stat. 915) as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.).

f. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (FWPCA).

g. The Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344, et seq.).

h. Title 36, Chapter III, Part 327, Code of Federal Regulations, "Rules and Regulations Governing Public Use of Water Resources Development Projects Administered by the Chief of Engineers."

i. The Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-662).

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j. 33 CFR 320-330, "Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers."

k. Executive Order 12088 (13 Oct 78).

l. ER 1130-2-400, "Management of Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation at Civil Works Water Resource Projects."

m. ER 1130-2-406, Shoreline Management at Civil Works Projects, 31 October 1990.

n. EM 385-1-1, "Safety and Health Requirements Manual."

1-04. Private Exclusive Use. Facilities or land to be managed under the guidance of this Appendix include all applicable facilities placed by private citizens on the shoreline and water areas, and areas where vegetative modification (mowing/brushhogging) is permitted for private exclusive use or the appearance thereof. Vegetative modification will be permitted in accordance with paragraph 5-06g. Private floating facilities will be permitted in areas except as follows:

a. In existing or designated public recreation areas; however, facilities proximate thereto may be permitted when the structure does not detract from the intended use of that area.

b. Areas which have aesthetic values worthy of

preserving.

c. Areas designated for fish and wildlife.

d. In hazardous areas near the dam and related facilities.

e. Areas designated as Protected Shoreline.

f. Public Organizations (Quasi-Public) areas.

1-05. History. Fort Gibson Lake was authorized by Congress under the Flood Control Act approved 18 August 1941, and incorporated in the Arkansas River Multiple-Purpose Plan by the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 1946. Dam construction began in May 1946 and the project was placed in operation for full flood regulation in September 1953. District policy during the next several years was to encourage lake usage and development of public lands at certain areas around the lake. This policy followed the trend established earlier in the Eastern United States and that of other lakes in Northeastern Oklahoma. Promotion of such policy was advanced through the sale and/or lease of club and cottage sites on public land. Persons desiring private storage for their boats were allowed to moor boathouses at sites of their choosing. Commercial marinas were few and most boats constructed during this time

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required aquatic storage. Consequently, regulation was minimal.

As private enterprise began development around the lake, the District phased out its land development programs, but continued to grant Lakeshore Use Permits with little consideration being given to location and density of development.

In 1974, the Lakeshore Management regulation was published in the Federal Register requiring public input into the plans. The plans, derived from input from the Lake Association and other interested parties, were approved by the Southwestern Division Engineer in 1976. In 1981, the plans were reviewed and opened for

comment in keeping with SWD guidance to review the plans every 5 years. Few comments were received and only minor changes were made which consisted of zoning 2 grandfather areas for limited development, and shifting footage zoned in under utilized areas to areas where additional space was needed. The review in 1986 resulted in a grandfather area being redesignated as limited development since adjacent land use had changed. In 1991, the Lakeshore Management Plan, now referred to as the **Shoreline Management Plan**, was again reviewed and updated. No changes were made to the allocations of the plan. The plan was again

reviewed in 1996. As a result of physical factors limiting vehicular access and shallow lake depths the area open for limited development in Cat Creek was modified and the areas open for boat docks in Sportsman Ridge, Longmire Development and Chouteau Creek were eliminated.

1-3

II - OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

2-01. General. The policy of the Chief of Engineers is to manage and protect the shoreline and the available resources by making as much of the shoreline as possible available to the general public for unrestricted use, while at the same time honoring our past written commitments and not endangering the safety and health of all users.

2-02. Commercial Concessions. Maximum effort will be put forth to attract concessionaires and to establish suitable, well-maintained businesses that will offer desirable water-related services to the general public. There are presently 10 concessions on the lake that are located at Damsite, Jackson Bay, Long Bay, Taylor Ferry, Whitehorn Cove, Flatrock Creek, Mazie Landing, Chouteau Bend, Sequoyah State Park, and Sequoyah Bay State Park.

2-03. Private Exclusive Use. Maximum effort will be exerted to insure that previous commitments are honored and to provide additional space in limited development areas for future expansion. The use of commercial concessions will be encouraged.

There are presently 557 private facilities under permit.

2-04. Public Involvement. The existing Shoreline Management Plan was opened for public review and comments by means of a 30-day written comment period in 1996. No comments were received from the public but there were minor changes made to the plan and they are detailed in Paragraph 1-05.

2-1

III - DESCRIPTION OF SHORELINE

3-01. Description. The total shoreline length at Fort Gibson at normal power pool elevation is 225 miles. The terrain on the east side of the lake is generally rugged and hilly, and supports an oak-hickory forest type, with occasional areas of prairie and oak savannah. Predominant species of trees include post oak, red oak, blackjack oak, hickory, and elm. The west shoreline of the lake is characterized by flat to rolling plains. Vegetation is composed of a tall grass association consisting of big bluestem, prairie-beard grass, Indian grass, and switchgrass, with many acres of blackjack and post oak trees.

3-02. Present Land Use. The total fee-owned lands above normal power pool is 52,654 acres, of which 80 acres are used for Project Operations; 7,767 acres are used for Recreation-Intensive Use; 25,781 acres are used for Recreation-Low Density; and 19,026 acres are for Wildlife.

3-03. Existing Access. In addition to pedestrian access, 46 launching ramps provide access to the lake for boat launching.

3-04. Private Development. Since the surfaced roads which bound the lake are connected to many county roads leading directly to the lake, extensive development ranging from 10 acres to 400 acres has occurred. The homes vary from mobile homes to \$200,000 residences, with the majority falling within the \$40,000 - \$95,000 range.

3-1

IV - SHORELINE ALLOCATION

4-01. General. Based on the criteria given in Section I of this appendix, the shoreline is allocated into use classifications.

4-02. Allocations.

a. Limited Development Areas. These areas are allocated for private activities, such as vegetative modification, and/or the mooring of privately owned floating facilities following the issuance of a permit in accordance with Section VIII and current Federal regulations. The density of development in these areas will not exceed 50 percent of allocated shoreline. New or relocated docks are to be located no closer than 50 feet from the nearest point of an adjacent dock. Approximately 23 miles of shoreline are allocated for limited development.

b. Public Recreation Areas. These areas are designated as developed public recreational sites for Federal, state, or similar public use and for commercial concessionaire facilities. Privately owned floating facilities will not be permitted in

these areas. Modification of land form or vegetation by private individuals or groups will not be permitted. Public organization recreation areas are also zoned under this allocation. These quasi-public areas are designated for use by organizations such as the Girl Scouts, YMCA, and the YWCA. Organizations that do not have existing boat docks will be prohibited from installing them in their lease area. Leases that have existing floating facilities will be designated for restricted limited development in the Shoreline Management Plan. Boat docks in quasi-public lease areas will be managed under the terms of the real estate agreement for the individual site. Approximately 57 miles of shoreline are allocated for public recreation.

c. Protected Shoreline Areas. Protected shoreline areas are designated primarily to protect or restore aesthetic, fish and wildlife, cultural, or other environmental values in accordance with the policies of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (PL-190). Shorelines may also be designated in this category for physical protection reasons, such as heavy siltation, rapid dewatering, erosion, or exposure to high wind, wave, and current action. Land access and boating are permitted along these shorelines, provided aesthetic, environmental, and natural resource values are not damaged or destroyed, but private floating recreation facilities may not be moored in these areas. Modification of land form or vegetation by private individuals will be permitted only after due consideration of the effects of such action on the environmental and physical characteristics of the area. Approximately 142 miles of shoreline are classified as protected shoreline.

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d. Prohibited Access Areas. These shoreline areas are allocated for security reasons, the protection of ecosystems, and the physical safety of the recreation visitors; for example, unique fish spawning beds, certain hazardous locations, areas located near dams or spillways, and recreation areas. Mooring of private floating facilities and/or the modification of landform and vegetation are not permitted. Approximately 3 miles of shoreline are allocated as prohibited access areas.

V - IMPLEMENTATION

5-01. General. Private boat docks are allowed only in limited development areas. Docks currently located in other areas are considered under the Grandfather Rights Clause (see para 5-05).

5-02. Areas Authorized for Docks. There are 34 separate areas allocated for limited development as shown in Exhibit VI.

5-03. New Docks. Permits for new structures will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis in the name of the new owner only. An Application For Shoreline Use Permit, ENG Form 4264-R, for a dock permit must be made to the resident manager accompanied by a payment for the permit, and 2 sets of structural plans, electrical plans, and specifications for the proposed boat dock in accordance with Exhibit I. When the plans are approved, a letter permit will be issued and construction may begin. The boat dock must be completed within the time frame agreed on between the applicant and the Corps of Engineers. This time frame will be stated in the letter of approval to the applicant. If the facility is not completed within the established time frame, the letter permit will become

null and void. Extensions may be granted, if warranted. A 5-year permit will be issued after a final inspection is completed. The 5-year permit will include the construction time and will have the issue date of the letter permit. Permits for new structures will be issued for facilities to be moored in areas designated for limited development only (see para 5-04 for identification tags, fee collection, and permit issuance). Facilities will not be located closer than 50 feet to the nearest point of an adjacent dock.

Multi-slip boat dock permits will be issued in the name of a responsible co-owner of the dock, with the remaining co-owners' names attached to the permit as Enclosure 1. Boat registrations (copy) for each co-owner are also required on the Enclosure for verification of the individual's need for boat moorage. Upon issuance of the approved permit, each co-owner will be furnished a complete copy of the signed permit and advised that each individual is responsible for adhering to the conditions listed on the permit. Non-compliance by any of the co-owners will be grounds for permit revocation in accordance with Paragraph 6-02.

5-04. Existing Docks.

a. Permits. Identification tags for permitted structures are furnished each permittee. Display the tags where they can be checked visually with ease. The tags will be displayed on the lake-side of the structure and on the shore-side. The tags are 5'' by 6'' 3M sign material and printed as shown at Exhibit II.

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Permits are issued for 5 years. The \$30 charge includes a \$5 administrative fee and a \$5 per year inspection fee collected at the time the permit is issued.

b. Metal/Wooden Sides. Existing metal or wooden sided enclosed docks damaged to the point where the substructure is not floating, usable or requires modification/replacement, must be rebuilt in accordance with the specifications and requirements for new docks described under paragraph 5-03; that is, no enclosed sides and the facility will not be located closer than 50 feet to the nearest point of an adjacent dock. However, if repairs to the dock will not affect the substructure, then it may be rebuilt to it's original specifications. Any additional slips or extensions added to enclosed docks must conform to the open sided requirement. Tulsa District policy allows for plexiglass, chanin link fenc or other approved materials.

NOTE: Substructure is considered any structure below the deck level of the dock.

c. Flotation. Flotation replacement will conform with current minimum design specification for floating facilities. Identification tags for permitted structures will be given to each permittee. The tags are to be displayed where they can be checked visually with ease. One is to be placed on the lake-side of the structure and one on the shore side. The tags will be fabricated on 5" by 6" 3M sign material, and will be printed as shown in Exhibit II. Permits will be issued for 5 years. A charge of \$30, which includes a \$5 administrative fee and a \$5 per year inspection fee will be collected at the time the permit is issued.

5-05. Grandfather Rights Clause. A Grandfather Rights Clause applies to every privately owned facility presently on the lake except those that are in areas allocated for limited development where suitable shoreline density is 50 percent or less.

a. Privately Owned Structures. These structures may remain in their present location provided the following criteria are followed:

(1) The facility must be maintained in a usable and safe condition.

(2) The facility does not pose a threat to life or property.

(3) The holder of the permit is in substantial compliance with the existing conditions of the permit.

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b. New Permits. New permits for these facilities will be issued to new owners. If the holder of the permit fails to comply with the terms of the permit, it may be revoked and the holder required to remove the structure in accordance with the terms of the permit and paragraph 6-02.

c. New Docks. New docks will not be permitted in these areas.

5-06. Other Facilities and/or Activities that may be Permitted. The following facilities and/or activities may be permitted:

a. Ski Jumps. Temporary revocable permits will be issued for ski jumps upon approval of the plans from the requesting club, group, or agency. Permits will not be issued for ski jumps proposed by an individual for private exclusive use. Permits will be issued for a maximum of 180 days. Ski jumps must be removed from the lake upon expiration of the

permit.

b. Swimming Platforms. Temporary revocable permits will be issued for floating swimming platforms upon approval of plans. These floats will be subject to the same shoreline allocations as other private floating facilities. Permits will be issued for a maximum of 180 days. Swim platforms must be removed from the lake upon expiration of the permit.

c. Mooring Buoys. Placement of mooring buoys will be subject to the same shoreline allocations as other private floating facilities.

d. Pedestrian Access Paths. Paths not to exceed 6 feet in width may be constructed to the shoreline with permission of the resident manager. The path must follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and avoid the need for removal of trees and vegetation. The use permit does not convey the right to construct any structure (steps, bridges, etc.) in connection with the path.

e. Stairways, Tramways, and/or Steps. These structures may be permitted in limited development areas. All steps and stairways must be structurally sound and safe with adequate handrails. If painted, all steps and stairways will be painted a color that is visually compatible with the natural background. White, yellow, orange, and other highly visible colors will not be allowed. Lightweight steel, wood, or concrete may be used for these structures, provided the concrete structures are kept at ground level and do not project above the surface of the ground. Provided the application and plans for such structures are approved, the Tulsa District Real Estate Office may issue a license in accordance with paragraph 8-03.

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f. Erosion Control Devices. These devices will be permitted where bank erosion is causing a problem or endangering adjacent private facilities. The erosion control structure may be constructed of riprap, wood, placed concrete, or masonry. Restoration of lost soil to return an area to original contours may also be permitted. This does not include the construction of earth dikes or ponds. These types of structures must not be for the purpose of landscaping or beautifying the area with little erosion control value. If detailed plans showing elevations and proposed work for such structures are approved in advance, the resident manager may issue a permit. In some cases, a Department of the Army Permit (Section 10/404) may also be required. The applicability of the Section 10/404 permit requirements will be determined during the review of the application. No administrative fee will be charged for erosion control permits.

g. Mowing/Brushhogging. Mowing permits may be issued in areas presently being mowed. In areas where mowing has not been done in the past, a vegetative modification permit may be issued for a maximum 30-foot strip of Government property adjacent to private property. Only 1 permit will be required of a single property owner and can include mowing, brushhogging, or tree trimming. Each activity must be requested initially. The extent of modification permitted will be described on the permit form, however:

(1) Permits will allow mowing and/or brushhogging at the permittee's option.

(2) Dates for mowing or brushhogging will be 1 April -1 October to accommodate breeding patterns of wildlife and to prevent erosion. However, the mowing or brushhogging will be allowed at any time from the start date to the end date.

(3) Where the 30-foot strip only is permitted, in the same permit a 6-foot wide path to the lake will be allowed, if requested. The path should follow a meandering route to prevent erosion and avoid the need for removal of trees.

(4) Vegetative modification in protected areas will continue in accordance with subparagraph 327.30(e)(4)(iii) of Title 36 (see Exhibit III) and subparagraph 5(e)(3) of ER 1130-2-406. Vegetative modification in protected areas should be limited to 30-foot firebreaks and to honor past written commitments when mowing has been allowed to the shoreline.

h. Tree Trimming. Trees may be trimmed no more than 1/3 of the total tree height not to exceed 8 feet from the base of the tree. Trimming must be done during the dormant season. No

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herbicides may be used for control of vegetation. No living trees, brush, or shrubs with a base diameter of 1-inch or larger, 6 inches above the ground, will be cut. Cutting or removal of trees will be allowed only after approval of the application and issuance of a permit. Trees to be cut may be marked by project personnel in advance. Dead trees of any size may be removed after approval by the resident manager. The sale of any tree that is cut is prohibited. The defacing of vegetation, rocks, or other natural material by painting, whitewashing, coloring, or otherwise changing the natural appearance is prohibited.

i. Buoys. The Corps of Engineers will place navigational aids and safety buoys in the lake for the purpose of protecting lake visitors' lives and/or property and to inform the using public of waterway restrictions or hazards that may exist on the lake. Natural hazards are not normally marked.

Installation of privately owned buoys, which must be Coast Guard approved, may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of the Tulsa District Buoy Policy dated 11 July 1984. Copies of the policy are available at each resident or project office.

j. Applications. Applications for all proposed structures and activities listed in paragraph 5-06 must be made through the resident manager prior to any work or structure being placed on Government lands or waters.

5-07. Prohibited Facilities and Activities. The following facilities or activities are prohibited:

a. Any type of fixed pier or platform either on the land or extending into the water from the shoreline.

b. Any type of piling or post driven into the lake bottom for the purpose of mooring or tying boats.

c. Any type of sewage or outfall structure.

d. Any type of channel, ditch, canal, or excavation, unless the excavation is in conjunction with an approved erosion control structure or other approved facility.

e. Gardens and any type of lawn/landscape plantings.

f. Burning of any materials by private individuals on any Government-owned lands managed by the Corps of Engineers.

g. Any type of land form modification, construction, or other activity that changes the original or present condition of the land. This includes, but is not limited to, beach construction, channel construction, bank terracing, cuts and fills,

5-5

or road and trail construction. Erosion control structures as described in paragraph 5-06f and those activities covered under a real estate instrument are exempt.

h. Accumulation of garbage, trash, refuse, litter, or other similar material.

i. Storage of boats, travel trailers, wood piles, or placement of other private items on public land is strictly prohibited. These items are subject to removal and impoundment by Corps of Engineers personnel.

5-08. Application for Permits. Application for permits will be in accordance with the requirement of Section VII.

VI - CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

6-01. Minimum Design and Specifications. The Specifications For Minimum Design Standards for Private Floating Facilities and a safety checklist are shown in Exhibit I.

In areas which have existing docks, community mooring facilities will be encouraged to individuals requesting new floating facilities to best utilize the space allocated for such facilities. Multi-slip docks will be limited to a maximum of 6 slips. Requests for more than 6 slips must be forwarded to the Tulsa District Office for review and consideration.

6-02. Removal of Permitted Facilities. At the time the permittee ceases to operate or maintain the permitted facility, upon expiration, if not renewable, or upon revocation of the permit, the permittee shall remove the facility within 30 days

at his expense and restore the waterway and lands to their former condition. If the permittee fails to remove and restore the area to the satisfaction of the District Engineer, the District Engineer may do so by contract or otherwise and recover the cost thereof from the permittee. By 30 days written notice, mailed to the permittee by registered or certified letter, the District Engineer may revoke this permit whenever he determines that the public interest necessitates such revocation or when he determines that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the permit. The revocation notice shall specify the reasons for such action. If the permittee requests a hearing in writing within the 30-day period, the District Engineer shall grant such hearing at the earliest opportunity. In no event shall the hearing date exceed 60 days from the date of the hearing request. At the conclusion of such hearing, the District Engineer shall render a final decision in writing and mail such decision to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision to the Division Engineer within 5 days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Division Engineer shall be rendered as expeditiously as possible and shall be sent to the permittee by registered or certified letter. The permittee may appeal such decision in writing to the Chief of Engineers within 5 days of receipt of the decision. The decision of the Chief of Engineers shall be final.

6-03. Removal of Non-Permitted Facilities.

a. Abandonment of Personal Property. Facilities will be considered abandoned after a diligent effort has been made to locate the rightful owner, his/her heirs, next of kin, or legal representative in accordance with Section 327.15, Part 327, Chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

6-1

b. Unauthorized Structures. The construction or placement of any structure under, upon, or over the project lands or water is prohibited unless a permit has been issued. This paragraph is subject to Section 327.20, Part 327, Chapter III, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. All structures not in accordance with this regulation will be removed.

VII - APPLICATION FOR PERMITS FOR ALL
FACILITIES AND/OR ACTIVITIES

7-01. Application for Shoreline Use Permit.

a. Floating Facilities. Applicants will submit two sets of plans and specifications for approval of the facility to include: engineering details; structural design; electric wiring; anchorage method; construction materials; the type, size, location; owner's address and telephone number; the expected duration of use of the facility; and a statement of willingness to abide by the rules and regulations and conditions of the permit.

b. Mowing/Brushhogging. Applications for vegetative modification should include the extent of modification, type of vegetation to be modified, and purpose of the work.

c. Other Facilities and Activities. Applicants for facilities, such as ski jumps or erosion control structures, will also furnish the same type plans and specifications as required for existing facilities.

The permit for any type facility or activity will be issued in the name of the owner of the facility or the responsible party and it is not transferable. The permits are revocable whenever the District Engineer determines that the public interest requires such revocation or that the permittee has failed to comply with the conditions of the permit or with the conditions in this plan. (See Exhibit I for General Requirements for Floating Structures.)

7-02. Electric Facilities to Docks.

a. Electric Service. On new docks, change in ownership of docks, or the addition of electric service to existing docks, electric plans and specifications which meet the National Electric Code must be submitted by a licensed electrician along with the plans for the boat dock. All electric lines on government property must be buried except where the terrain will not allow it or there may be excessive environmental damage. In these cases, the electric lines must be encased in conduit that is approved by the National Electric Code. All new electric lines will require a separate real estate instrument for the service right-of-way. On existing docks, no licenses will be required until the dock is sold, transferred to another party, or repairs to or replacement of electrical facilities is required.

7-1

b. Real Estate Licenses. Information needed by Real Estate Division to process the licenses is as follows:

- (1) The length of the proposed license.
- (2) A legal description of the centerline of the proposed license which includes the section, township and range.
- (3) Maps showing the location of the dock as it relates to the cove it is in, and a line indicating the electric line. (One map should be a segment map to show the range, section, and township, and the other map should be a hunting map or lake brochure to show location.)
- (4) An approved archaeological review.

(5) A statement from a licensed electrician that the wiring meets the National Electric Code.

The minimum fee for a five-year electric line or water line license is \$160.

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VIII - PERMITS

8-01. Shoreline Use Permits. Permits will be issued for any floating structure permanently moored on the lake and for vegetative modification activities which do not involve any disruption to or change in land form.

8-02. Department of the Army Permits. Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act will be required for activities involving the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the lake below the ordinary high water mark. In addition, a permit under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 is required for structures or work that affects the course, location, or condition of the water body. This includes waterlines, powerlines, boat ramps, jetties, and other structures not covered under Title 36 CFR. Shoreline Use Permits, paragraph 8-01, will not be used in these

circumstances.

8-03. Real Estate Instruments. All commercial development activities and all activities by individuals which are not covered above and which involve grades, cuts, fills, other changes in land form, or appropriate land-based support facilities required for private recreation facilities, will be covered by a lease, license, or legal grant issued by Real Estate Division.

8-04. Permit Administrative Charges.

a. An annual administrative fee of \$10 will be charged for the following:

(1) Ski jumps.

(2) Mooring floats for recreation or other uses.

b. An administrative fee of \$30 for a 5-year permit will be charged for the following:

(1) Land Use-mowing, vegetative modification, clearing.

(2) Boat mooring buoys.

(3) Boat Docks.

IX - OTHER LAND AND WATER USES

9-01. Sewage and Solid Waste Disposal.

a. Project Lands. Toilet facilities are provided at all public recreation areas. There are no sanitary landfills on public property. Public recreation areas are operated by local, state, and Corps agencies, each being responsible for disposal of sewage from their respective areas. In areas developed by local agencies, sewage is disposed of in state-approved disposal plants. In areas developed by the state, sewage is disposed of into total-retention lagoons located in the vicinity. Removal of sewage from Corps-operated public recreation areas having vault-type toilets is done by commercial contractors who deposit the sewage into a state-approved sewage treatment plant off

project lands. Sewage generated from Corps-operated waterborne facilities is treated in septic tanks with lateral field or sewage lagoons. Disposal of solid waste generated on project lands is removed by commercial contractors.

b. Adjoining Lands. Rigorous standards are established and enforced by the State of Oklahoma for the sanitary disposal of sewage and solid waste. This helps to minimize health hazards produced on lands adjacent to the project lands.

9-02. Marine Sanitary Facilities. Marine sanitary facilities are proposed for the convenience of boaters on Fort Gibson Lake at Paradise Cove, Sequoyah State Park. Discharging raw sewage from boats or boat docks is prohibited.

9-03. Potential Pollution Sources. Potential pollution sources around the project include faulty septic tanks, subsurface disposal systems, private cabins, concessions, boats, improperly operated sanitary landfills, open dumps, water treatment plants, open burning, odors, noise, and wash and grease racks which drain into small retention ponds. To date, none of the above listed potential pollution sources have had a significant adverse effect at the project. A routine surveillance and reporting program is carried out by project personnel for any potential problems which might arise.

9-1

X - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10-01. Conclusion. This revised plan provides a means of establishing and maintaining protection of desirable environmental characteristics of the lake and for the restoration of the shoreline where degradation has occurred through private and public use.

10-02. Recommendation. Approval of the plan as submitted is recommended.

10-1

EXHIBIT I

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOATING STRUCTURES

EXHIBIT II

PERMIT

EXHIBIT III

EXCERPT OF TITLE 36 CFR PART 327.30
SHORELINE MANAGEMENT AT CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

EXHIBIT IV

AREA ALLOCATIONS

FORT GIBSON LAKE
AREA ALLOCATIONS

	<u>Shoreline Miles</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Private Floating Facilities</u>
Public Use Areas	57	25	0
Limited Development Areas	23	10	556
Protected Shoreline Areas	142	64	1
Prohibited Access Areas	3	1	0
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TOTALS	225	100%	557
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EXHIBIT V

GRANDFATHER RIGHTS-EXISTING BOAT DOCKS

GRANDFATHER RIGHTS-EXISTING BOAT DOCKS

	<u>PERMIT NO.</u>	<u>PERMITTEE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1.	13-01	Morse, Paul	Sportsman Ridge

EXHIBIT VI
COVE ALLOCATIONS AND COVE MAPS

FORT GIBSON LAKE
COVE INDEX

<u>COVE</u> <u>NO.</u> <u>PRESENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	SLMP MAP <u>NO.</u>	MAXIMUM NO. OF <u>DOCKS</u>	<u>DOCKS</u>
1.	Banana Cove	1	57	13
2.	Basore Cove	1	49	13
3.	Cat Creek	4	30	22
4.	Clubsite 16 (Former)	1	59	3
6.	Cyclone Hollow	2	25	24
7.	Cyclone Hollow North	2	4	1
8.	Cyclone Hollow South	2	20	9
9.	Earbob Ferry	6	48	4
10.	Fairview Cove	2	42	41
11.	Flat Rock Bay (South Shore)	4	58	53
12.	Flat Rock Creek	4	26	1
13.	Fourteen Mile Creek	2	33	13
14.	Harbor Cliff	2	6	6
15.	Hickory Creek	2	27	27
16.	Holiday Cove	4	36	35
17.	Lakeview Cove	3	40	21
18.	Langston Development	6	4	1

19.	Long Bay (South Shore)	3	100	19
20.	Long Bay (West of)	3	10	2
21.	North Bay (East of Longview Cove)	3	32	5
22.	North Bay (South Shore)	3	34	5
23.	Paradise View	6	30	30
24.	Pryor Creek Area	8	23	3
25.	Ranger Creek	1	231	81
26.	Shackley Development	1	4	0
27.	Snug Harbor Cove	4	61	61
28.	Snug Harbor North (Channel View)	4	84	16
29.	Spring Creek (Cedar Crest)	6	3	2
30.	Sunset Valley Area	2	30	12
31.	Three Finger Bay	6	14	2
32.	Toppers Area (Wagoner City Park)	3	12	11
33.	Twin Hills Red Bud Creek	7	40	11
34.	Wheeler Heights and Warick Dock	2	5	8
35.	Woody Haven	3	1	1
			<u>1,278</u>	<u>556*</u>

Does not include the Grandfathered Dock located in Sportsman Ridge.

EXHIBIT VII

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN MAPS